

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Great Opportunity for Milwaukee Workmen.

A chance to strike at the oppressors of the people and for a change in local conditions under which the working class is forced to live, is presented to workmen on Tuesday. They owe it to their fellowmen and to their own intelligence to make the most possible of that opportunity.

And so we say to them: Workmen of Milwaukee, do your duty! By the clear insight into conditions and its fearlessness and determination in bringing the true situation to the minds of the people, the Social Democratic party in Milwaukee has succeeded with marked clearness in raising the main questions to be voted on next Tuesday above the mere plane of little meanings and unimportant issues, to one of great possibilities to the working class. A simple, straightforward presentation of Socialism in its application to local affairs has actually made the old party politicians tremble! They fear the light we throw on their methods. They fear our logic, our FACTS! Nothing could induce them, from the mayor down to the little ward candidates, to meet us in debate. That alone tells the story.

Milwaukee is peculiarly fitted to be the place for the beginning of practical Socialism in the United States. Nowhere could the beneficence of its active be quicker felt by the working people than here. It is the seventh in importance of the manufacturing cities of the country, while it is not large enough or congested enough in population to have large districts of hopelessly degenerated human beings known to economists as the "slum proletariat," or as Marx has it, the "proletariat of the mud."

The election of our candidates will not mean a mere cleaning out of the foul brood of politicians, who make bargains with corrupting corporations or with hoodlums and "divvying" contractors their main business in life, but it will mean the beginning of a new principle in home government. It will not mean a change in office holders and the mere placing of honest men in the positions of trust, but vastly more than this. It will place in the administrative and legislative offices earnest, unswerving Socialists who will at once begin to put the Social Democratic policy into operation, and for the first time in the history of Milwaukee the government will be run from the standpoint of the interests of the vast majority of the people who make up its population—the toiling class. The capture of the political power by the working class of Milwaukee will mean the actual beginning of Socialism in America.

The Republicans are putting up a half-hearted campaign in spite of the large wealth they have at their disposal. As against Rose their battle is only a sham battle. The street railway owners of the Republican party can still use him if he is elected, as they have used him in the past. Rose himself is fighting for his life. Never before has he found the working class so hard to fool. He does not fear the Republicans, he fears the Social Democrats. The fight has become one between the old Democratic party and the Social Democratic party. At the next campaign the capitalist power will doubtless draw its two arms together, the Republican arm as well as the Democratic arm, so as to better fight our growing strength. We will welcome the battle!

Social Democrats of Milwaukee, do your duty!

We wonder if the working people who are organized into trade unions to better the condition of their crafts, and, incidentally, to raise the standard of livelihood in the community, we wonder, we say, if they have noticed how the courts are juggling with the lawsuit known as the Central Foundry case. This case is a vital one for organized labor. It strikes at the very root of the existence of the unions, for it calls into question the constitutionality of the law which forbids proprietors from discharging a workman for belonging to a labor union. Kreutzberg, the superintendent of the Central foundry, discharged a competent workman for belonging to a union, telling him he could have no work unless he left the union. This specimen of a slave driver was thereupon arrested, but he got out a writ of habeas corpus and when the case came before Judge Lindwig, who has a bad record for decisions against working people, the judge gave him his liberty, saying that the law was unconstitutional. Through the efforts of the business agent of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and others the case was taken to the supreme court of Wisconsin, and although this was months ago, no decision has been handed down by the supreme court justices. Other and more recent cases have been disposed of, but this has been held back, and the reason is not hard to find. It is generally known that the supreme court will decide in favor of Kreutzberg and against the unions—that is what the justices of the supreme court were put in that position by the capitalist parties and capitalist governors for, but the capitalist parties of Milwaukee are afraid that such a rank decision, coming just before election, will incense the working people, open their eyes to the game the rich are putting up against them, and cause them to vote the ticket of their class, that of the Social Democratic party. And so, recently word was sent to the supreme court justices at Madison to withhold their decision in the case until after election day. There is little doubt that they will do so. This matter is a very important one to the unions, for under the supreme court decision the labor unions can be utterly routed from the factories through wholesale discharges of union men. The working people have been altogether too careless about the courts. When they get judges that consider their interests instead of those of the rich, there will be something like justice in the land.

Mayor Rose is trying to counteract the spread of Social Democracy among the workmen, and every day at the noon hour he makes speeches at the entrances of the factories and will continue this till election day. In this he is supported by the owners of the factories, even when they are Republicans; for they are very much disturbed by the spread of Socialism among the workmen. The factory owners, with true class consciousness, welcome anything which seems likely to avert this tendency among their workmen. But thus far these necessities of the mayor meet with very little success. Many of the factory workers refuse even to listen to the siren song of the corporation-ruled mayor, while other workmen make these meetings a little more interesting by asking all sorts of unpleasant questions, for instance, just why the honorable mayor was afraid to debate with the candidate of the Social Democracy, how much Mr. Rose got from the Street Car Company, etc.

"We hold that the financial affairs of the municipality should be placed in the hands of experienced business men and managed with the same foresight and economy as the funds of successful individuals and corporations."

We understand how successful individuals and corporations, that can now permit themselves to legally carry on their gigantic robberies with a certain decorum and bourgeois respectability, prefer to take the administration of the city into their own hands rather than associate with politicians of the lowest sort. Besides the purchase of these politicians often comes higher than in approved by the "business principles of experienced business men," the successful individuals and corporations.

In short, the Republicans want the city to be ruled by the RICH, while the Democrats look out that dirty politicians

get their share when they further the interests of successful individuals and corporations. The Republicans represent the interests of the rich directly, the Democrats want the rich to divide up with the politicians, while the Social Democrats stand for the interest of the whole community.

"No politics in the unions," shriek the labor fakirs and would-be labor leaders, whenever organized workmen show signs of becoming enlightened in regard to their own interests. For the labor fakir, politics are only allowable when they give HIM an opportunity to rake in votes FOR one of the CAPITALIST-IC PARTIES and thus to recommend himself to those who give him his commission and win a claim either to a cash reward or a place at the manger.

Not one of these fakirs who wishes to banish all politics from the unions, ever scribbled on any occasion, especially at labor day celebrations, to invite the most disreputable politicians as speakers in order to entice the workmen into the old parties. For these fakirs the unions are nothing more than a means of making money and courting office, and thus raising themselves above their fellow workers. When there is no election on hand they make trouble with employers by thoughtlessly and criminally stirring up quarrels in order that they themselves may draw pay from the unions on committees, or attempt to destroy other unions, or go about fighting among themselves, as in the service and the pay of the capitalists.

These fellows who boast the loudest that they are true union men have not the slightest idea of the solidarity of the workmen, either in the economic struggle or in politics.

An enlightened and class-conscious working class, which studies its interests industriously and intelligently, would be a powerful obstacle to the filthy tribes of labor fakirs; therefore the cry "No

politics in the unions!" Workers, remain stupid so that the labor fakir may mount on your thoughtless skulls and rise to be a sheriff, a fish warden or other political office, and so always have some dollars jingling in his pockets, while you do not know which way to turn from care and poverty.

A troop of such labor fakirs Mayor Rose now has at his disposal. They will play the part of representatives of labor and seek to lead the workmen by the nose. These scamps do not need to work, and they have no end of money. That is provided by Rose. But he is throwing his money away, for the working people of Milwaukee, and especially the unions, are rapidly becoming class-conscious.

It is not so very long ago that coal cost \$4.50 to \$4.75 a ton. The coal mines are now just as productive as before. Thousands of workmen are compelled to save on coal when their children ought to have the home warm and comfortable. Why, then, do we pay \$7 for a ton? It is a shameless robbery of the people.

But Father Decker of the south side thinks private property sacred without restrictions, even if by its means thousands of poor people must perish. His colleague, Father McGrady of Bellevue, Ky., on the other hand, regards private property in the subterranean treasures of the earth as a great injustice, and is trying to teach the people that it is just and highly necessary to expropriate the present proprietors, and to put the treasures of nature in the possession of the nation collectively, so that the mining of these treasures of the people may be carried on for the best advantage of all the people, and not serve to amass wealth for a few. No mine owner has deposited the coal in the earth, no mine owner takes it out. The title of possession is nothing more than a wrong perpetrated by the people up to this time, a title to despoil and plunder the community.

And as with coal, so it is with all the treasures and powers of nature.

If coal may be monopolized by private individuals, why not also water, air and sunshine?

In some large cities this is done even now. Everyone knows this who has lived in a tenement or a basement in New York or Chicago.

Mayor Rose throws out that old exploded chestnut about workmen throwing away their vote by voting for a labor party—in other words, for voting for their own interests. As the laboring people do the bulk of the voting in this town, the Social Democratic party ought to stand as good a show as either the Republican or the Democratic wing of the capitalist rulers, and so it may happen that even from Rose's standpoint, workmen may throw their votes away by voting for Rose or Anson.

While Maj. Anson, the Republican candidate, is talking to the workers at the factories, he might be kind enough to explain why he, as a representative of the people of Milwaukee in the Legislature of 1891, did not protest when the bill to repeal the exclusive franchise of the Milwaukee Gaslight Company was suppressed and ordered "not printed."

Some rather startling stories are being told around town of an ugly deal between Rose and the manufacturers of the city who are giving him permission to speak to the laborers in their establishments. It is nothing less than a secret bargain—one of those miserable Rose bargains—by which Rose, if elected, promises to stand with the manufacturers in case of labor troubles. Word comes to us very positively that this is so, and it is borne out by the surrounding facts. For instance, Rose has had permission from Republican proprietors of manufacturing plants to speak inside of their works—at the Vilter Company plant and others. At each place the capitalists in control of the works have hustled themselves to get the men to listen to "hizzoner," and if there is any doubt felt as to their interests in the matter, let the reader cast his eye over last Friday that appeared in the Journal of last Friday:

"MANY LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERNS AND BUSINESS HOUSES have requested supplies of the Rose pins TO DISTRIBUTE AMONG THEIR EMPLOYEES."

And why should not Rose make a secret deal with the capitalist manufacturers, he has been at such tricks ever since he began to play a part in capitalist politics in Milwaukee.

He threw the people down, after getting their votes with promises of "municipal ownership," and sold out flatly, and unblushingly, to the Milwaukee Street Railway Company. He has repeatedly "thrown the people down" by his connection with asphalt trust deals, the park board scandal, and so on. And he has come back smiling each time and asked the people he has helped to plan for their endorsement on his "administration" of their affairs. P. T. Barnum, the great showman, said: "The American people love to be humbugged," and Rose goes further than this and says: "You can do anything you like with the trust the people repose in you, so long as you are bold about it." He

has made merchandise of his office as mayor, and there are even today some men to defend him.

A proletarian who votes the Republican ticket—the ticket of the great capitalists, exploiters and corporations—is such a miserable slave that he ought to emigrate to Russia.

Our honorable mayor, David S. Rose, denies all right of existence to the Social Democratic party in Milwaukee. To have a right to exist in Milwaukee, according to David Rose, a man must keep or patronize a gambling hell or brothel.

The Republican party from of old has been the party of capitalistic class rule. And here in Milwaukee the corporations have taken special care that the Republican party shall be the mouthpiece and tool of their interests. The names of Pfister and Payne should have a significance perfectly understood by every voter in Milwaukee.

If the workmen of Milwaukee give proof in this election that they think intelligently and know how to defend their own interests, in the next state election there will be no more sham fights between Republicans and Democrats. Then we shall find the two political consuls faithfully united to keep up, with their combined powers, their business of guarding capitalistic interests.

Maj. Anson, the Republican candidate for mayor, was a member of the state Legislature in 1891, and a glance at his actions during the sessions shows that he was constantly on the capitalistic side of every question, and there were many questions up in which labor was interested. It was like most legislatures, everything pertaining to the interests of the laboring class was marked for slaughter. Anson voting with his class, the exploiting class. It was a legislature that condemned to indefinite postponement such bills as these: A bill to define the liability of persons, companies and corporations to employees sustaining injury in their employ. A bill to define the liability of railway companies to their employees for injuries. A bill to require prison-made goods to be marked as such when put up for sale. A bill to prevent the locking of factory doors during working hours. A bill to prevent nonresident soldiers, or armed or unarmed bodies of men (Pinkertons) from coming into the state and exercising police powers. And so on; Anson voting as the other capitalistic representatives did. He voted to confer police powers on the Humane Society, which was a particularly vicious measure, and again his vote was recorded against a bill "to protect trade and commerce against unlawful trusts and monopolies." The Legislature of 1891 was obliged to take some action on a bill which was introduced "by request" by G. T. Williams, now Judge Williams, which sought to repeal the exclusive franchise held by the Milwaukee Gaslight Company, and a stiff lobby was sent out to Madison to head off the measure. The result was that the bill was "referred to a special committee of one (Mr. Williams) and ORDERED NOT PRINTED!" and that was the last heard of it. Anson voted so to refer it. A bill against railway passes being given to legislators was treated in the self-same way. Will the workers ever learn that they must send their own class to make the laws they have to obey? Creatures of the wealth interests like Anson will never allow labor legislation to become law.

Most of the Rose "mayor's roses" are worn by women, but they are thoughtless women of the working class and not members of the city's four hundred, the Western endish aristocracy. These latter women would not wear campaign buttons anyway, but if they did nothing could hire them to wear those representing Rose. And this is the reason: At the last flower parade in the Milwaukee carnival, Rose, dressed like a prince and with his wife in her satins at his side drove his stylish open carriage covered with white roses to match his span of expensive white horses, and took his place at the head of the parade. This scandalized the perfumed female leaders of society who were out with their expensive rigs for the occasion, and who because of their millionaire husbands and "aristocratic" positions were entitled to lead in the vain display of wealth wrung from the victim working class. These social butterflies have never forgiven the mayor and speak contemptuously of his effort to lead the social set. And what of the poor deluded working people who stood on the street and cheered the mayor in his effort to break into "sassiness?"

The Daily Journal, which is doing some tall lying this campaign about Rose's noon-hour appeals for workers' votes, said of his talk to the men at the Pawling & Harnisfeger shop: "Mayor Rose spoke this noon to 400 men who stood in the street in front of the Pawling shop. . . . The audience was enthusiastic and applause was frequent. The mayor spoke nearly half an hour and the crowd increased all the while. When he finished, three cheers were given as the carriage was driven away."

Yes, three cheers WERE given, but for whom? They were given for Howard Tuttle, the candidate of the Social Democrats. It was Tuttle, Tuttle, Tuttle on all sides, and the silk-stocking mayor looked as if he would like to slap his ears. If you see it in the Journal, it is likely not to be true.

Open Letter to Mayor Rose.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 25, 1902.—Hon. David S. Rose, Democratic Candidate for Mayor of Milwaukee.—Sir: In your speech in the Liedertafel hall delivered on Friday, March 21, you declared that you would not debate with Howard Tuttle, the Social Democratic candidate for mayor, because the "Social Democratic party has no place on earth in this campaign."

The only inference to be drawn from this is that you mean to say that Socialism has no place in municipal affairs. And this in face of the fact that the mere shadow of Socialism, the cry of public ownership of public utilities, swept you into office four years ago.

But aside from that, Mr. Mayor, let me tell you that by your statement you show that you may be a pretty good lawyer for a man in bankruptcy who is not willing to pay 10 cents on the dollar, and that you may also understand how to get as many places as possible in the city departments for your pluggers, but that of the science of municipal government you know nothing, absolutely nothing, or else you would not make the assertion that there is no place for Socialist agitation in a municipal campaign.

I mean to prove what I say right now, and also my counter statement that as a matter of fact nowhere, not even in a national campaign, is there more room for Socialism and a greater necessity for intense Socialist agitation than in municipal campaigns.

It is true that for generations local politics have played a low and small part in our public life. Working people especially have left municipal government to a small class of people who have made a money-making business of it. The working people who have left higher politics to the capitalist and the capitalist attorney have left government in large cities to the dive-keeper and the ward heeler. This is the secret of the rise of William M. Tweed, Richard Croker, Bobby Burke and—politeness forbids us to come nearer home. But it is not a fact, Mr. Mayor, that Peter Pavlovski, your running mate on the city ticket, is the proprietor or keeper of a what-hill I say?—a well-known resort called the Marble Hall? And as is the city ticket, so are your ward tickets. Is it not a fact that John McCoy, who is on the same ticket with you for alderman, is the proprietor of a similar "resort"? And what shall we say of Henry Murphy, your candidate for aldermanic honors in the Fourth ward? The less said the better; you can gamble on that.

Yet I know, and every Social Democrat in this city knows, that you as well as the other gentlemen named are simply the product of the economic conditions prevailing today. I as well as every Social Democrat hold the workmen, who have the large majority of votes, responsible for the fact that we have got-horse politics and gambling-house rulers in this city today.

But we also understand that the reason for all these conditions is that wealth having been amassed in a few hands, the great mass of the working people have become totally ignorant and easily misled and must first be enlightened and educated as to their own class interest.

The comparatively few rich people who own all wealth having found that special legislation can be had by directly or indirectly leading the low politicians to whom we have intrusted legislation, the average corporation today has become politically a corrupting power, especially in municipal affairs.

A few aldermen or officials have it in their power to give away or sell franchises to capitalists, who thereby make millions. The temptation thus afforded our public officials to try to secure a share in the millions thus given away is too great for the average man to withstand. If the city would operate its public utilities, the motive and the opportunity for bribery would be gone. The Social Democratic party therefore objects to more competition in public utilities; more competition means more corruption.

We look upon the contract system as a similar danger. It constantly induces contractors to bribe city officials on the one hand and to exploit their workmen on the other.

Socialism would simply remove both sources of corruption, and the only way to remove them is through Socialism.

As long as there are masses of poor people on the one hand, and a few enormously wealthy men usually banded together into corporations on the other, there will be corruption. No amount of "reform movements" or "good men in office" can change this.

The way to pure government is not first to get "good men" into office and then increase its activities. This is chimerical. The right way is to increase its activities, enable it to carry out large ideas, and the right men will soon be attracted to it. These are facts.

It is of course not claimed that a Social Democratic government would be absolutely pure. It is only claimed that there could be immeasurably more justice and far less corruption than today. Even now under capitalistic rule, though politics are corrupt, our public institutions are far less corrupt than private corporations. Who has ever heard of the postoffice department keeping a lobby in Congress to bribe congressmen? Or has the water department of Milwaukee ever bought up any of those aldermen so willing to be bought? If the United States postoffice department and the Milwaukee water department are not as pure as they ought to be, this is due to capitalist surroundings and conditions—to plutocratic influences and pot-house politicians. Besides, these institutions are not socialist in a strict sense—they are vastly more pure than the private Western Union Telegraph Company and the private Milwaukee Electric Street Railway Company.

We do not claim that Socialism will be a cure for every ill. Great battles for human progress will still have to be fought. Nor do we claim that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But a victory would be a great step toward, a milestone on the way of human progress, and it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal Augean stable of corruption.

And I feel confident, Mr. Mayor, that the time has come when even your followers will strike at the ballot box against the infernal way in which you and your ring misrepresent the great body of workmen in the city of Milwaukee. I feel confident that the poor, hardworking "Poles" will feel the disgrace of having Mr. Peter Pavlovski, the proprietor of "Marble Hall," stand for their councilman on any ticket. Then the Irish, born rebels, will rebel against John McCoy and Henry Murphy being selected as typical Irishmen of this city. And before all things I am quite convinced that the German-American and American workmen will rise in mass next Tuesday and swing this town "wide-open" as it has never been before, to chase you and your money-changers out of the city's temple, and "advertisise" Milwaukee all over America and the civilized world by electing Howard Tuttle and the whole Social Democratic ticket. Yours very sincerely, VICTOR L. BERGER.

and Tuttle, the candidate of the Social Democrats. It was Tuttle, Tuttle, Tuttle on all sides, and the silk-stocking mayor looked as if he would like to slap his ears. If you see it in the Journal, it is likely not to be true.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, representing the Republican section of the capitalist party, and David S. Rose, representing the Democratic section, have resorted to abuse of Social Democrats. And both have done it because of their insolency in the matter of principle and argument. The Sentinel attacks Debs because he very properly calls American working people slaves. The editor is oblivious to the prevalent conditions that warrant the use of that word. Slavery is as much a fact under capitalism as it was under feudalism. It is slavery only in another form—a little more refined, perhaps, but no less heartless and unjust. David Rose's resort to mad-slinging may well be passed over in these columns without comment, since he has been driven to the tall timber by the Social Democrats in the present campaign, feels himself humiliated, has no argument worth while for the people to hear, is bankrupt in principle and could not in his predicament do anything else than vilify the only opponent who was ready to take his measure in debate before a public audience.

The census bureau has issued a preliminary report regarding the manufacture of boots and shoes, factory product, in the United States in 1900, which shows: Number of establishments, 1000; decrease, 23 per cent.; capital, \$101,705,233; increase, 7 per cent.; wage earners, average number, 142,922; increase, 7 per cent.; total wages, \$39,175,831; decrease, 3 per cent.; miscellaneous expenses, \$10,766,402; increase, 17 per cent.; amount paid for contract work, \$1,761,948; increase, 3 per cent.; cost of materials used, \$169,694,054; increase, 43 per cent.; total value of products, \$261,028,580; increase, 18 per cent.

This report given the average worker a trifle over \$400, or about a dollar and thirty-three cents a day for 300 days in the year. On the other hand, the business was concentrated in a marked degree and the profits to those in control enormously increased.

It isn't a question as to whether the Republican or the Democratic administrations in Milwaukee furnished the most school houses. The question that the working people want answered is why Milwaukee is rich enough to support a robber class of contractors and office-holders, and yet has been unable to build ENOUGH school houses to take care of all the children who have knocked for admission. A large percentage of our children have to go to school in barracks, which are heated in winter at much greater cost than would be the case if the rooms were gathered together in one large building. The people have small chance to protest. All attempts thus far to get for them the right to hold public meetings in the school halls have been futile. The schools are not run with any regard for the true interests of the common tribe.

The Democratic candidate, David S. Rose, in his opening speech at the Davidson theater, challenged the world and the surrounding villages to a debate. But when the Social Democratic party accepted his challenge, he hid behind the stupid excuse that the Social Democratic party has no right to exist, because it cannot win office in this election. That, however, is not a bit more certain than it is certain that this cowardly boaster will be elected.

We wish to remind the brewery bosses who put "dog-roses" in the envelopes of their workmen and thus insulted their hard-earned wages, that in Wisconsin there are severe laws against the influencing of workmen's votes by their employers. Or do not the brewery bosses trouble themselves about the laws? Then the bosses themselves are Anarchists and should not be surprised if anarchy should find a foothold among their workmen.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1902.

Just stop to think about the real sit-
uation in Milwaukee at the present mo-
ment! Take a look back of the scenes;
it is something every workman should
do, for he is vitally interested. Last
week we called attention to the fact that
the Milwaukee Railroad Company has
an aldermanic candidate up in the Fourth
ward on both sides, so far as the capi-
talistic parties are concerned. It stands
to win a tool in the council whichever
way the election goes, that is, unless the
Social Democrats should win, which they
will be willing to spend money to keep us
from doing. That Fourth ward situa-
tion is simply a counterpart on a small
scale of the situation in the city at large.
Who have the Democrats up for mayor?
Dave Rose, who sold out the city to the
Plaster street railway people two years
ago. Who have the Republicans nomi-
nated for mayor? Anson, a man of the
capitalistic class pure and simple, a man
put forward and forced into nomination
against the wishes of the La Follette
faction in the Republican ranks. Can't
you see it? Don't you see that whether
the Republicans or the Democrats win,
the wealth interests, the corrupting in-
fluence in municipal affairs, are on top!
Run your eyes and look at the picture.
Take in its full significance. You owe
it to yourself, to your wife and to your
children. The span of life is not so very
long. This is your only chance at the
world, and you ought to have the right
to live decently in it in return for your
hard labor. The chance to live decently
will never come to you if you listen to
the PROMISES of the capitalistic poli-
ticians and vote for capitalist, corrup-
tionist candidates.

One of the surprises of the present
campaign—to the capitalists at least—is
the frosty reception which Rose has been
receiving in his moon-hour harangues at
the factories. The proprietors, both Re-
publicans and Democrats, with the true
class feeling for anything calculated to
pull the wool over the eyes of the work-
ers, have aided him all they could, but
only part of the men have gathered to
listen to him, and the applause has been
confined to a political heeler here and
there, or a paid claqueur or two. When
the mayor drove into the yard of the Vil-
ter Manufacturing Company last week,
in his carriage, dressed as faultlessly as
when he fawned on Prince Henry, less
than half the men in the works came
out to listen. One man who stood by
to watch proceedings is authority for
the statement that only one man ap-
plauded. As for the rest they stood
around with a stolid look and the mayor
himself looked gloomy. As proof of this
the Journal printed a snap-shot of the
meeting which shows the men looking at
each other instead of at the speaker.

When Rose spoke at the Blatz brew-
ery he got no applause at all, and just
as he finished someone started a cheer
for Social Democracy and it was taken
up with a will in spite of the fact that
one of the brewery owners was standing
beside the mayor. At Filer & Stowell's
there was another frost, we are in-
formed.

The mayor attributed his ill luck to the
Socialists, and has kept his plans a se-
cret so that they would not know where
he was going to speak beforehand. The
worst kind of a strike for the capitalists,
and their tools of the Rose stamp, is a
strike at the polls. Strike then, oh work-
men!

"This dying for principle is all rot,"
was the characteristic declaration of
Rose at the Kansas City convention of
his party two years ago. And yet the
men in history who have died for prin-
ciple are still living in the memory of
men and are held up as examples of all
that is worthy in life. Christianity it-
self, which enforces the globe today, be-
gan with a man who died for principle,
and who is not only today revered by
many above other men, but worshiped.
John Brown's body "lies mouldering in
the grave, but his soul goes marching on"
still. Lovejoy, who died for prin-
ciple when true hearts and sturdy men
fought to exterminate chattel slavery
from this "free" land, still lives in the
minds of men. The black sons who
lived only to prey upon their fellow men,
the human vampires, charlatans, para-
sites and pirates of the past, went down
deservedly to unremembered graves. Dy-
ing for principle is only rot to such crea-
tures as the present mayor of Milwau-
kee, who regards his span of life on
earth as a time in which to advance his
own selfish nature at the expense of oth-
ers. In his low and miserable estimate
of the relations of man to man, the in-
dividual with honorable motives, incor-
ruptible morals and altruistic feeling is

a fellow to be laughed at, a fool who is
wasting his chance to "do" everyone he
comes in contact with. Such a man may
not live in a mansion like the mayor, or
become rich as the mayor has become,
but he has preserved his manhood and his
children will not have to blush for
him after he is dead. The Socialists
have died for principle in the past and
are ready to do so in the future if need
be, for the sake of human liberty, and it
is just because of them that such men
as Mayor Rose will be overtaken by the
contempt of the people.

Attorney John Donovan, who belongs
to the Mayor Rose "push," made a bad
break at the South Side Turner hall
when he upheld the mayor's deal with
the gamblers. Rose himself was mad
over it, for it brought up an ugly sub-
ject. There is a gambler's trust in Mil-
waukee by which only a few big dogs are
allowed to operate. They are under the
protection of the police and the Rose
administration, but it is not known what
amount they are assessed each year for
this privilege, or whether the money goes
into Rose's pocket or partly into the
Democratic campaign fund. The prin-
cipal gamblers in the trust are John
Gilligan, who runs his rooms in connec-
tion with park commissioner, Henry
Weber's saloon at 410 East Water street;
the Sholes gambling den, operated in
connection with Peter Pawinski's Mar-
ble Hall saloon at 383 Broadway; Frank
Morganroth's den in connection with
John McCoy's saloon at 210 West Water
street; John Slaughter's (colored) den at
180 Third street, and one or two oth-
ers. No other gamblers are allowed to
set up in business by the mayor's police
department. If they do, a raid on the
gamblers is suddenly made, when, be-
lieve the trust establishments are all found
closed—SOMEONE having given them
warning—and the other fellows are
caught and their gambling furniture con-
fiscated. Rose appointed Weber a park
commissioner, Pawinski is the Demo-
cratic candidate for comptroller, McCoy
is the Rose candidate for alderman in
the Eighteenth ward, and so on. The
mayor does not thank Donovan for call-
ing attention to the protection of the
gamblers. Some of the people may wake
up to how rotten city government may
become under capitalistic influences.

Mayor Rose said in one of his recent
harangues: "I see by the press that the
holy people are backing Anson," and at
about the same time the Kuryer Polski,
the Polish daily, makes the statement
that "Rose is reaching for the Poles
through a church window, but THIS
TIME his hand is not long enough."
During the past year our political mon-
tebank of a mayor in his efforts to make
himself solid with certain vote-furnishing
elements, sought to get the Poles by
giving a window to a Polish Catholic
Church on the south side, and this is
what the Kuryer Polski has reference to.
Nevertheless it is reported that Rose re-
cently visited certain of the Polish
priests, and that he will again seek to
influence voters through them, the same
as before.

This is the sort of thing that is going
on every election in this city. And the
working people should see through the
dishonesty that is at the bottom of such
attempts to influence elections by appeal-
ing to bigotry and prejudice. The work-
ers are the vast majority of the people
and it is their duty to themselves and to
the community to put the management of
city affairs in the hands of representative
men, men representing the interests of
the majority, i. e., of the toiling thou-
sands. And especially Catholic work-
men ought to resent the impudence of
Mayor Rose in attempting to drag their
church into his schemes. The interests
of the workers are the same, no matter
how their religious opinions may honest-
ly differ. They should feel a bitter hat-
red against any man who seeks to divide
them on religious lines.

Mayor Rose's attempt to bring scandal
on the Catholic Church by making it aid
him in his attempt to capture the vote
of the working class appears to be meet-
ing with rather ill success this cam-
paign. Last Sunday Father R. J. Roche
of the Holy Name Catholic church on
Oakland avenue preached a stiff sermon
in which he urged his parishioners not
to vote for a political candidate who
was a gambler or the keeper of a gam-
bling house. He spoke with vigor and
the sermon made an impression. Gam-
bling House Keeper John McCoy was
somewhat disturbed by the sermon, not
so much for its effect on the Democratic
vote generally, because of the number of
gamblers that party has placed in no-
mination, but for his personal chances as
a candidate for alderman in the Eight-
eenth ward. After the service was over
he sought out the priest and asked him
if he had been directing his sermon at
him. "Why, are you a gambler?" asked
the priest. "No, sir," said McCoy, nerv-
ously. "Do you keep a gambling house?"
persisted the priest. Again McCoy in-
terposed a nervous denial. "Then it
couldn't have been aimed at you," said
Father Roche, with a curious smile.
"What made you come to me?" And
McCoy took his leave.

Round election time it is well for the
working people, whose drudgery keeps
this country going, to remember that
scandalous order recently sent out by
President Roosevelt at the request of
capitalistic monkey worker, Postmaster
General Henry C. Payne, forbidding all
government employees from organizing
and seeking to better their condition and
pay through appeal to congressmen. All
such appeals, said the imperial Teddy,
must be made through the department
heads. On this point the recent city con-
vention of our party had this to say:

"Whereas, the President of the United
States has issued a mandate prohibiting
the government from organizing for the
purpose of seeking an increase in their
wages, a shortening of their hours of

labor, and a raising of their standard of
life, therefore, be it
"Resolved, that the Social Democrats
of Milwaukee, in convention assembled,
do hereby protest against said mandate
as an infringement on the liberty of
these citizens working for the govern-
ment, as they have an unquestionable
right under the constitution to organize
for their mutual protection and assist-
ance, and we call upon the trades union-
ists and Socialists in the United States
to enter their protest against the estab-
lishment of this principle, hostile to trade
unionism."

Last week when the men at the Palst
brewery got their pay envelopes they
found Rose rosettes inside, along with
their wages. An evening paper inter-
viewed Gus. Palst at the brewery and
he said: "We simply wanted to show
our colors. We are anxious to help May-
or Rose all we can."

All right, we say, but do not forget
that the working people are preparing to
"show their colors" also. It is a game
two can play at, and the conditions for
the people who toil to produce the wealth
of the world would be very much better
today if the working class had started at
it sooner.

It need occasion no surprise that the
Palst brewery is going into politics open-
ly. It took a hand in the last judicial
election in this city helping out Judge
Carpenier. It is understood it cost Car-
penier \$5000 to get elected.

Certain beer lords have had the audacity
to put "dog-roses" (Rose badges) in the
envelopes containing the hard-earned
wages of their workmen. These money-
bags had better take care. The brewery
workers have sold only their limbs, not
their principles and their souls, to their
masters. The class interest of the brew-
ery workers is exactly CONTRARY to
the interest of the brewery owner. The
brewery workers know right well that
the brewery owners cherish this Rose
of the house of David so that in case of
trouble they may have a pliant servant
in the mayor's chair of Milwaukee—a
Jack Ketch who will gladly make use of
the clubs of the policemen against strik-
ers. The brewery workers will now vote
SOLIDLY against David S. Rose, the
candidate of the brewery bosses, gam-
bling hells and brothels. Cast a solid
vote for the ticket of the Social Demo-
cratic party!

Sifted down to the bottom, David S.
Rose has for his only platform that the
gambling hells and brothels must be pro-
tected. It is easy to explain why he is
unwilling to enter into a debate with the
Social Democrats. Workmen of Mil-
waukee, remember that David S. Rose,
the protector of the gambling hells and
brothels of this town, has denied all
right of existence to the laborers' party,
the Social Democratic party. Yet this
party is excellently organized, not only
locally but also nationally and interna-
tionally, and polls over eight millions of
votes in the civilized countries of the
world. Workmen of Milwaukee, pay
Rose back for his impudence, cast a solid
vote for the Social Democratic party, the
hope of the disinherited in all lands.

Rose says he put Milwaukee on the
map. How very kind; whatever would
we have done if he hadn't taken it into
his head to change his residence from
Darlington to Milwaukee a few years
ago. We always supposed it was the
breweries that put Milwaukee on the
map, for beer is thicker than hot air.
However, if Rose had put this city on
the map, which he did not, what was
Milwaukee doing for Rose in the mean-
time. He came here poor; he is today
a rich man, and the wealth he has man-
aged to get possession of by the usual
"ways" of the foxy, scheming parasite
on society, has been augmented, if all
reports are true, by his thrifty ways
while in office. And all this while the
industrious, honest working people have
been merely able to keep their noses
above water. Like most of his other
bombastic claims, this one of Rose's is
simply an insult to the industrious class
of the city.

Let workmen consider well what
they are about to do before depositing
their votes next Tuesday. A vote for
Rose is a vote for individual bootlegism
and rotten politics. A vote for Anson
is a vote for corporate bootlegism and
politics that are no better. A vote for
Tuttle is a vote for a just industrial
system and the purification of politics.

The choice of the voters of Milwau-
kee in this election is between the capi-
talist and the Socialist parties. These
two and no more. By whatever name

the first may be known, whether called
Republican or Democratic, it stands for
the system of robbery of the working
class. The other stands for the inter-
ests of the working class and the pre-
vention of robbery.

Mayor Rose's efforts to block the de-
mand of the people for voting machines
is part and parcel with his contempt for
all other proper demands of the residents
of Milwaukee. The politicians groaned
when the Australian ballot system of
voting was introduced and the polls were
taken out of saloons. The mayor groans
now for fear a voting machine will pre-
vent some of his heeled cronies from car-
rying on their usual monkey work. It is pretty
hard to juggle the vote when it is being
counted up automatically by machinery.

Edward Bacarat, King of England,
is going to pay for a dinner for the poor
of London. That is the only way he
can think of to keep the poor from re-
volting. After giving a square meal to
the human beings who are poor because
such as the King are surfeited with
wealth, he expects to reign in peace
without doing a thing to remove the
causes of their want and wretchedness.

The capitalists not only divide the
wealth produced by the workers and ap-
propriate the largest part to themselves,
but it is their game politically to keep
the workers divided at the polls, by
means of the Republican and Democratic
parties. So long as capitalism can keep
the workers divided between its two po-
litical wings, it can maintain itself in
power.

The voters of Milwaukee who believe
in the collective principle should sup-
port the only party that stands squarely
for the extension of that principle. That
party is the Social Democratic party and
its candidate for mayor is Howard Tut-
tle. Howard Tuttle is the man whom
Dave Rose refused to meet before the
voters.

When Dave Rose "ducked" the ac-
ceptance of his challenge by the Social
Democrats, he only did what any Re-
publican in the same situation would
have done. They all prate about an en-
lightened citizenship, but they are afraid
to give the voters a chance to see how
they are unenlightened.

A man voting the Social Democratic
ticket votes for the collective ownership
and administration of the means of pro-
duction and distribution. He votes for
the only system that can possibly estab-
lish justice in the world for the class
that creates wealth.

Cleveland, Hanna & Co. are trying
to "arbitrate" labor troubles in the East
in the interests of capitalism. We may
soon expect to hear of Ed Wall and
Charles Pfister forming a local combine
for the same purpose.

A Lawyer's Opinion.

In most states a layman is eligible to
election as a judge and in the practical
administration of justice it has been
marked that the best lawyers too fre-
quently made the poorest judges. No
one in Milwaukee questioned the legal
talent of Mr. Von Cozhausen. His judi-
cial "temper" was the thing that was
questioned in the press, not his ability
as a lawyer. When Judge Dunne of
Chicago, who has become known through-
out the country especially for his recent
contentious proceeding, was talked of as a
possible judge, he was looked upon as a
politician of very ordinary ability, but
today as a lawyer and a chancellor he
has the respect of the bar of Chicago
and of the press and people generally.
Lawyers prepare their cases, submit the
evidence for their respective sides, citing
authorities and making legal arguments
in support of their different positions.
If with such assistance an educated
layman with sound practical judgment
cannot administer the law equitably,
then the law is too subtle and technical
to be of service, or to be understood by
the people. Mr. Anderson is certainly
a candidate with qualifications sufficient
to impress the people with the fact that
the law should be administered for all,
rather than entangled with quibbling
technicalities which makes it too ab-
surd to be an intelligent guide for the
people. In Ohio at one time there were
two laymen elected to the bench along
with one lawyer. The two laymen de-
cided a case against the judgment of the
lawyer and he was so mad that he re-
signed. But the case went up to the Su-
preme court and the decision of the lay-
men was sustained.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

The Socialists of Kiel, Wis., have
nominated the following ticket: For
president, H. J. Ammann; trustees,
Henry Becker, John Klumek, Jr., Henry
Freun, William Sieling, John Boege,
Adolph Meisewitz; clerk, Joe Ammann;
treasurer, Edward Hunske; supervisor,
Henry Goeres, Sr.; assessor, John Voss;
justice of the peace, Henry Goeres, Sr.;
constable, Fred Duenwacher.

Social Democratic Meetings

Bahn Frei Turner Hall, Friday, March 28.
West Side Turner Hall, Saturday, March 29.
South Side Turner Hall, Sunday Afternoon.

Speaker, THOMAS J. MORGAN, of Chicago.

First Ward, Monday Evening, March 31,
at 662 Market Street.

WATCHERS. At every voting place there should be
Watchers for the party. Where selec-
tions have not been made the comrades should at once give
attention to this important matter.

SEND IN ELECTION RETURNS.

Election returns will be shown by stereopticon Tuesday night
in front of Labor Headquarters, 318 State St. Comrades in
every precinct are requested to forward the vote by tele-
phone. Call—BLACK 8962.

The Glass Struggle.

The street railway and power compa-
nies of Birmingham, Ala., are combining.
Decatur, Ill., is to have a Carnegie li-
brary and it will be built by scab labor.

Several storage battery companies con-
solidated with capital of \$10,000,000.
The union men of Houston, Tex., have
started a movement for reform in mu-
nicipal affairs.

A bill is before the Legislature of Ken-
tucky to require the union label on all
state printing.
Current reports that the Borden Con-
densed Milk Company has bought out
the Michigan Condensed Milk Company.

The demands of the 800 striking dock
laborers at La Rochelle, France, were
granted on March 16.
In Denver six different trades are on
strike for the eight-hour day, and the
movement may spread.

Unionists of San Pedro, Cal., have cut
loose from the old parties and placed
their own ticket in the field.
Permanent injunction has been handed
against the unionists of Fresno, Cal., on
account of boycotting a scab bakery.

The union carpenters of Duluth have
given notice that on and after May 1
wages for that craft will be 37½ cents
an hour.

A beet sugar trust representing \$100,-
000,000 of capital is said to be organiz-
ing to fight the American Sugar Refining
Company.

Organized labor in St. Joseph, Mo.,
has nominated a city ticket and entered
the political field under the name of
the United Labor party.

A New York court has declared the
eight-hour law of that state unconstitu-
tional on the ground that a day's work
cannot be limited by law.

Shipyards and shipbuilding company in
Baltimore increases capital from \$500,-
000 to \$400,000. Probably in anticipa-
tion of sale to government.

Corporation Trust Company of Dela-
ware and the Standard Trust Company
will consolidate; capital, \$2,000,-
000.

The railway strike in Italy, which has
been impending for some time, has been
averted by the making of mutual conces-
sions.

The British House of Commons on
March 5 rejected the second-reading of
the eight-hour miners' bill by a vote of
208 to 207.

As a result of the cut in wages be-
tween 300 and 400 trunk and bag work-
ers employed in the four leading fac-
tories in St. Louis are on strike.

Secretary Butler, of molders at York,
Pa., was threatened with extortion
by a scab. He bought a gun to protect
himself and then was arrested.

Russian employers are petitioning the
government to be allowed to organize
trusts. They claim they can't compete
with other countries.

Out on the coast a man has invented
a machine to peel and slice fruit at one
operation. The work that formerly re-
quired an hour is now done in a few
seconds.

The demands of the striking boiler
makers in Cleveland for a uniform scale
of \$2.75 for a nine-hour day have been
granted in a number of shops. Nearly
500 men are still out.

It is announced in a special dispatch
from Madrid that a number of the strik-
ers arrested for participation in the re-
cent riots at Barcelona, were shot at
Fort Montjuich on March 4.

More than 100 labor unions in Cleve-
land are to be united into one organiza-
tion, to be known as United Trade and
Labor Council. A large building will
be erected by the organization.

The Chinese minister at Washington,
D. C., has complained to the state de-
partment against the efforts of the Min-
ers' Union at Ouray, Col., to get rid of
the Chinese in that locality.

Eastern capitalists and their organs
are all agog over the New York lecture
of chairman Knapp, of the Interstate
Commerce Commission, in which he
came out boldly for government own-
ership of railroads.

The two bodies of building trades
unions in New York, which have been
settling independently for ten years, have
combined, thus bringing about 75,000
building trades mechanics under one ju-
risdiction.

The Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific
and other Canadian lines are investigat-
ing the pension system of the Pennsyl-
vania and Illinois Central roads, with a
view to adopting something of that char-
acter for their employees.

The Scranton (Pa.) railway Company,
on March 16, offered a general advance
in wages from 17½ to 19½ cents an hour.
The strikers are demanding 20 cents an
hour flat, but a belief prevails that the
company's offer will be accepted.

Terence V. Powderly has been removed
from the office of commissioner general
of immigration. The office has been con-
ferred to Frank P. Sargent, chief of the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen,
who, it is understood, will accept.

No agreement has been reached in
Cleveland as to the iron molders' wage
scale, and the question whether the men
will strike remains to be settled. The
strike demands a minimum day wage of
\$3, the present minimum being \$2.75.

The national congress of French min-
ers has passed a resolution by a vote of
124 to 105 to the effect that the miners
must proceed to obtain an eight-hour day
by an immediate general strike, without
further negotiating with the government.

The decision of the United States Su-
preme court, whereby the anti-trust laws
of thirteen states were declared uncon-
stitutional at one swoop, has created a
tremendous discussion all over the coun-
try. The decision is generally regarded
as a death-blow to the trust-smashers,
and the people will soon be face to face
with the question of private versus pub-
lic ownership.

The big strike of brewery workers in
Cincinnati may be the cause of a split
in the Central Federated union, where
the friends of the engineers and firemen
seem to be dominant. The brewers were
notified that they must give up control
of the engine rooms, which they will
probably refuse to do, and as they are
backed by powerful local organizations,
when the test comes it will be difficult
to maintain harmony.

News of the
Labor Movement
Throughout
the World.
has a population of 8000, a majority of
whom are of the working class, as the
place is a coal mining center, has ma-
chines and car shops, several factories,
the largest brewery south of East St.
Louis, Illinois and numerous smaller
industries.
The Atlantic Rubber Shoe Company,
a \$10,000,000 New Jersey corporation,
has organized five subsidiary companies
for the purpose of owning the trust
patents in Germany, France, Great Brit-
ain, Belgium and Russia respectively.
Reports say: "The organization of these
five companies will obviate the necessity
of paying taxes on the transfer of rights
patents or stock in the countries named."
It is reported that an employee in a
French tobacco factory has invented a
machine which makes the head on cigars
after they are rolled and does the work
of about a dozen hands. Under Social-
ism this would save work and give the
people more leisure. Under capitalism
it will throw some men out of work,
make the others toil harder for a poorer
living, and give the employer more prof-
it.

TRIBUTE TO ALTGELD.

By Eugene V. Debs.

John Peter Altgeld has joined Abra-
ham Lincoln in the realm of the immor-
tals. His career was tempestuous and
heroic, and the end tragic and sublime.
The gods must have set the stage for the
last earthly act of this intrepid warrior
and most nobly did he fill the leading
role. When the last word of his im-
passioned plea for liberty died upon his
eloquent lips the tribune of the people, and
the curtain fell upon another martyr in
the great drama of humanity.

John Altgeld was born in the throes of
revolt. A thousand years of feudal tyr-
anny were culminating. The fateful year
of 1848 had a violent temper. It rocked
the cradle of the nation that was destined
to become the tribune of the people.

The leader, now fallen, never took a
backward step, never subordinated prin-
ciple to policy, never sacrificed conviction
to attain his end. He was fearless, he
was determined and he was incorruptible.

John P. Altgeld was in the highest
sense a statesman, he was a daring leader
and a fiery and intense orator whose
eloquent and lofty appeals inspired the
multitude.

His noblest and therefore greatest of-
ficial act was the opening of dungeon
doors to liberate innocent victims of cor-
porate tyranny. If the gods have to do
with politics they ordained the election
of John P. Altgeld for this incalculable
service to humanity.

Through the ruin of fire he walked
with steady step to the hideous battle's
doors, nor faltered once until the cap-
tives walked forth free men; his official
robes turned to ashes in the ordeal, but
the flame of calumny to which our
hero bared his head is even now become
the anvil of his fame.

The robbers of the people, the stran-
glers of liberty, the foes of humanity
feared and hated him; the fawning
symplochs of wealth, the time-serving
mercenaries of power slandered him; this
was the measure of his greatness.

The few honest men who knew John
P. Altgeld loved him. He was genuine;
he was true; he could look God and man
straight in the eye.

In the railroad strikes in 1894 he ex-
panded his life to the hilt. He proved to
be the fearless champion of the people.
He stood upon the bound-
ary line of Illinois and protested against
the military usurpation of the President,
and though overwhelmed, he proudly
vindicated his high honor, and he, more
than any other man, retired Grover
Cleveland and his pirate crew from
American politics.

Altgeld was too great to become Presi-
dent; he will be remembered long after
most presidents are forgotten.

How glorious his final scene! See
him summon all his wasted strength.
Note the transfiguration in the last su-
perhuman effort—the light of liberty is
in his eye, the flush of dawn upon his brow
as he defiantly exclaimed:

"Again to the battle, Achahans!
Our hearts bid the tyrants denounce!
Our land, the first garden of Liberty's tree,
It has been, and shall yet be, the land of
the free."

Workmen and workingwomen never
had a truer friend; he yearned to see
them happy, and consecrated all he had
to make them free.

He paid the penalty of all the earth's
redeemers. Socrates was poisoned.
Christ crucified, John Brown strangled.
Lincoln assassinated and Altgeld stabbed
by a million venal traitors.

The grandchildren of his saviors will
seek his works for knowledge and in-
spiration, and to coming generations he
will speak forever.

ASTIGMATISM is not al-
ways an hereditary defect of
eyesight; it is often acquired
through the habit of squint-
ing, or by persons engaged in
very fine work. But, whether
hereditary or acquired, Astig-
matism can be corrected by
carefully selected glasses.

If troubled with poor eye-
sight or headaches, consult
L. SACHS, JEWELER,
Eyes examined free. 418 National Ave.

RICHARD ELSNER,
LAWYER.

Eugene Debs Greeted by Cheering Thousands.

Two Great Social Democratic Meetings Held Last Week.

ROSE DUCKS DEBATE WITH TUTTLE

Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago to Speak Here Three Nights.

The Social Democrats of Milwaukee were in the campaign last week in a way that astonished the capitalist party, led by Mayor Howard Tittle. And it was in it despite the fact that Mayor Debs said we had no "earthly place" here. We made a place and occupied it in the mayor's complete demoralization. The Socialists have had him rattled every hour since the campaign began. The victory in every ward was out with their fall strength and all meetings were well attended. Two incidents contributed to fix the attention of the public generally upon our campaign:

First, a refusal on the part of David Rose to meet the Socialist candidate for mayor, Howard Tittle, in public debate. The Socialist candidate, after assuming a pompous challenge to "opponents," and second, the splendid audiences that greeted Eugene Debs at the meetings addressed by him on the west and south side.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Rose made the following challenge:

"Four years ago, standing before the convention that placed me in nomination, I declared the campaign opened, and it was, and I now repeat the words of four years ago: The campaign of 1902 is open from this time. AND HERE NOW I CHALLENGE THE OPPOSITION TO CHOOSE THEIR REPRESENTATIVE AND MEET US IN JOINT DISCUSSION OF THE RECORD THAT WE HAVE MADE IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS."

The central committee of the Social Democratic party accepted this challenge and named our candidate for mayor to represent the party in a debate. The mayor "ducked" in a witty communication, superciliously declaring that the Democratic administration had protected the interests of the working class. To the committee appointed to arrange for the debate sent the following reply:

"Milwaukee, March 20, 1902.—Hon. David S. Rose, Democratic Candidate for Mayor—Sir: We beg to acknowledge receipt of your reply to a communication in behalf of the city central committee of the Social Democratic party accepting a challenge made by you to all opponents of your administration and election as mayor of the city. Your reply is evasive, misleading and opposed to facts clearly understood by the general public. You say you never issued a challenge to the Social Democratic party nor made any intimation to it. We quote your exact language as given by your newspapers and gentlemen who listened to your pompous speech of acceptance. You said: 'The campaign of 1902 is open from this time. AND HERE NOW I CHALLENGE THE OPPOSITION to choose their representative and meet us in joint discussion of the record we have made in the last four years.'"

"We beg further to call your attention to the fact that when in our interview with your campaign manager, W. G. Brown, we referred to the exact language of your challenge, that gentleman refused to believe that we were intended to quote the 'Anson Republican,' but only for that said he was 'not quite sure.' Now, sir, we deny that your challenge was restricted to any party, but rather to all your opponents. That your hasty and impolitic action did not meet with your own approval forty-eight hours later is no concern of ours. That your managers do not really know what you did say, or if they do are willing to juggle with the facts, is your misfortune. You prate glibly about the interests of organized labor; but, sir, so far as it is intelligent and acquainted with your record and that of your party, it is opposed to your reelection.

"It elects to express its political aspirations through the Social Democratic party, and that this party figures among your opponents, and does not look with mortal complacency upon your record of protecting street railway interests, asphalt contractors' interests, gambling interests, association house interests, together with the diversion of and juggling with public funds, we intend to prove in no unobtrusive manner on election day."

"Can say farther that we cannot elect our candidates, and you have the audacity to try and seduce the workingmen of Milwaukee with more promises. Your promises, Mr. Rose, are notoriously mere promises to get votes. Your record has forfeited for you the confidence of all honest men."

"The Social Democratic party, which you seem to hold in such slight regard, is a national and an international party; every vote cast for its candidate for mayor, Howard Tittle, whom you refuse to meet in public debate because of your conscious inability to make good your suppositions claims, will be a vote against the system of public plunder and debauchery for which you and your party stand."

"Intelligent workingmen will not be deceived by the cry that they cannot elect their candidates. They will vote in the coming election and in all that they will vote for what they want, even though they may not get it, rather than vote for what you have to offer them, which will elect absolutely no betterment in their condition. And, finally, they will vote their cause in triumph and your party which stands for corruption and reaction, together with the Republican party which represents organized larceny, will be swept into oblivion."

"This they can do at the approaching election. It is the power. The opportunity is at hand, all that is necessary is an understanding of their class interests."

"Our acceptance of your challenge was made in good faith. We regret that this cannot be said of your public declaration. In the public interest we hope you will reconsider your decision. We stand

ready to make good our opposition to your candidacy and our policies.

"In behalf of the city central committee of the Social Democratic party,"

"NELS ANDERSON,"

"A. S. EDWARDS,"

"J. REICHELT."

Rose told his audiences during the week that he was willing to "lay down" and let the whole world walk on him if it would do Milwaukee any good, and as a man he would be glad to remark down town, "Yes, that is true; he laid down to the Social Democrats and they have been walking on him ever since."

Twenty-five hundred people gave Eugene V. Debs a warm greeting at the West Side Turner hall Thursday night. Robert Meister presided. The Socialist nomenclature rendered appropriate selections and at every point made by the noted and eloquent champion of the rights of labor the large audience cheered to the echo. Comrade Debs said in part: "For a thousand years humanity has been staggering toward civilization. The world is not civilized yet. The man who works still wears the yoke—he is still a social exile. Time was when there was an absolute master and 10,000 slaves did obedience to his will. Today we have capitalists as masters and the 10,000 wage workers are absolutely at his mercy. The workingman is not property to be sold, but in fact he is at the mercy of the corporation that controls his employment. There was a time in this country when any man could grasp a tool with which to toil and produce what he needed. Today that tool is in the shape of a machine that costs thousands or millions, and the workman, toolless, helpless, has to beg of the owner of that tool he produced to allow him to use it for just enough to keep his protesting soul and wretched body together. There will soon be but two classes—the rich and the poor—the middle class is being wiped out. We have a few with abundance; the mass is struggling to live. We have no art. What does the capitalist know about Shakespeare? He has no time or inclination to learn of him. His labor makes your fireside possible. If Socialism was in vogue he would be your neighbor and friend. Why is it we consider the perfectly useless man respectable and the useful man repulsive? Simply because capitalists will not permit us to become acquainted."

"Prince Henry was here awhile ago. I don't dislike him. But he never did a day's work in his life. He has never produced enough in his life to supply him with a ham sandwich. (That's a laugh.) You all went, according to reports. A labor leader from London came here the other day, and was scarcely recognized, though he represented the mass of the useful men in London, men who make civilization possible. The great tendency is toward freedom. Are you satisfied? Can any honest heart be? Take Milwaukee as it came from the audience. You will not travel on because you feel you may be polluted; because you are afraid to face the result of the system you support with your vote."

"I picked up the Sentinel this morning. I rather like the Sentinel, though it doesn't like me. But it is inconsistent. It is consistent in its dislike of me. Well, the Sentinel gave a column of a speech made last night. It was the best Republican speech I have ever seen—I don't mean the best speech, mind you, but the best Republican speech. It said nothing. Maj. Anson said: 'We want the people of Milwaukee to understand the city is a business corporation.' What difference does it make to you if it is? He said the Republicans have a personal interest in the campaign. I have no doubt of it. If there were any but a personal interest I never heard of it."

"But I am not preaching for office; I have no personal ambition to gratify. We seek to promote the welfare of the people by the promotion of the common folk. What difference does it make to you, Mr. Workingman, whether or not a Democrat or Republican is elected. If you didn't read it in the newspapers, you would never know which was in. The parties are wings of the same nuclear capitalist bird. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet; it would be just the same whether in the house of David or elsewhere."

"The time has come when you must consult your conscience, your self, your family, when you will appreciate your right to ballot, which was bought by a thousand years of blood and tears."

Howard Tuttle spoke at the same meeting and raised the enthusiasm of the great audience to a high pitch by his allusions to the man who feared to meet him in public debate. He was followed by Seymour Stedman in one of the best speeches ever delivered by him in Milwaukee.

The meeting on the south side at Kindergarten hall was equally successful, about 1000 being present. When the tumultuous cheers that greeted Debs had subsided, he said:

"In this coming election what difference is it to you whether the Republican or the Democratic party triumph? They are both the wings of the same nuclear capitalist bird, and whether the one wins or the other, you lose. Have you changed your system? Have you touched the root of the evil you complain of? The issue in the coming campaign is of priceless value. What have you in the nature of a weapon with which to defend yourselves? Just one thing, and stripped of that you are as helpless as slaves. Your weapon, the ballot, comes with the sweat and blood of a thousand years. Use it, not to forge fetters, but to break them. You stand equal with your master at the ballot box. Every capitalist there are twelve workingmen. Ten of these are voting with the capitalist, the other two are against him. These two are Socialists. I want you to know where you stand, as I know where you stand; I know I am a slave; you don't."

"Are you satisfied to pursue profit, and are you satisfied with that profit? If you have beaten everybody you have beaten yourself. I would rather be Victor L. Berger in Milwaukee pleading for Socialism than J. Pierpont Morgan with all his millions. Don't forget when you go to the ballot box that you go there

an actor. Shall capitalism that has given us a few multi-millionaires control and take your vote or Socialism, which seeks to bring you out of slavery?"

The south side meeting was opened by Seymour Stedman, F. J. Brockhausen acting as chairman. Comrades Stedman said in part:

"Wall street is a market for prices and panics," said Mr. Stedman. "Morgan, Armour and Rockefeller secured their wealth by gambling on the stock exchange. Upon an island J. Pierpont Morgan could not produce enough in his whole life to be sold in this city for \$100. The great industries of the country are run by the foremen and the workmen. Do you think that John D. Rockefeller understands the process of taking ore from the mine? Does he produce anything? What right has he to the wealth he possesses? They tell us that Mayor Rose is in favor of an open town, and that Anson is opposed to it because of the number of dissolute women it produces. The Socialist has a cure for this problem. The only salutation is for women to be allowed economic independence instead of being kept down by economic brutality. None but the people he did not like. The capitalist system destroys them by overwork."

A. S. Edwards followed with a characteristic scolding of Dave Rose for his refusal to meet Howard Tuttle in debate. He said:

"In the Democratic conservatory there is a Rose, a political wall flower, a professed champion of the people's interests, a man who has served two terms as mayor of the city, and who aspires to the higher position of governor of the commonwealth, a man who recently joined the Cook county Democracy in a political crusade in the South and had the distinction conferred on him of being boomed on a vice-presidential possibility. This man is a highly educated man, I am told, a trained lawyer, though his legal ability, I am informed, has mostly been used in protecting the corporate interests of this city. This man, in a misguided moment, threw out a challenge to the opponents of the city government, an administration. This challenge was not directed to any particular organization, but to the collective opposition, to all the voters who do not look with the same calm complacency upon his administration as he does. The Social Democratic party, which considers itself as among the opponents of the administration, has challenged and named its candidate, Howard Tuttle, to meet this Democratic statesman. He declines, saying he made no allusion to our party. We can understand why he did not. He has a record that he fears Tuttle would uncover. He has no argument. He fears the attack of Social Democrats. From his own point of view, he has made a mistake. He declined and was disposed to speak in somewhat frivolous terms of the party. We again defy and challenge Mr. Rose to give us a chance to expose the swiftness of his administration. He nor any of his representatives dare accept our challenge. So much for the man who professes to be the friend of the people and seeks to enjoin them by his unkind promises."

Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago spoke here Friday night at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Saturday night at West side Turner hall and Sunday afternoon at South Side Turner hall. Comrade Morgan is one of the best speakers in the Socialist movement of this country.

Rose's Rocky Road.

The advent of the Social Democracy in the local political field is making the road rough and rocky for the demagogues and "con" men that have talked glibly of their friendship for labor while playing into the hands of the public utility corporations. The educational work being done by the Social Democracy is opening the eyes of labor to the fact that its "friends" are often its worst enemies. The grafters, the bootlickers, the dive keepers, contractors' agents and corporation representatives are finding it more difficult to "throw out" into the workingmen than heretofore. The work being done is doing some thinking on his own account and is asking some very embarrassing questions.

At the Milwaukee Harvester works yesterday, Dave came in contact with a Social Democrat live wire. He had hardly warmed up to his "union labor" when a workingman asked him: "How about nonunion labor on the Grand avenue bridge?" Dave stammered and feebly replied: "I didn't know they were employing nonunion labor until the bridge was nearly finished." And then his questioner "got back" with the pertinent comment: "Well, if you have a friend of organized labor as you claim to be, you ought to have found out before the job was done."

Then questions of like character came thick and fast. "I didn't come here to answer questions," Dave protested, "but to tell you about my administration." And the questioners, amid the jeers and laughter of Dave's collapse, and invited, shouted back: "We know all about that." Dave grew wrathful, denounced Howard Tuttle and his supporters as "trunks," and ereftallen took his departure.

Outside the promise it gives of eliminating the Dave Rose species of "friends of the people," the educational work of the Social Democracy is bound to have beneficial effect in raising the tone of political discussion. To understand Socialism a man has to devote thought to economic subjects. Socialists are not "born" like Democrats or Republicans. They have a well-defined idea of solving economic and social problems. It is necessary to be a Socialist to realize that the spread of the Socialist propaganda inevitably must lead to a discussion of economic and political problems on their merits and that the old-time claptrap and party appeal will be forced to give place to intelligent discussion. The demagogue and spellbinder, with his social and economic platitudes and his quick notions, will find his occupation gone when the workingman begins to do his own thinking.—Milwaukee News.

Some Local Comments.

It is possible that Mr. Rose hoped along his campaign by backing down when Mr. Tuttle accepted his challenge to join a debate. Rose doesn't fight and run away. He runs away before the fight begins.—Free Press.

You bet David does not want a Social Democrat before a big audience talking in his very presence about the asphalt trust contracts, the street railway ordinance or any other of the scandals of his administration. The Social Democrats in their direct manner have an ugly way of "calling a spade a spade."—News.

Perhaps when the votes are counted, Dave Rose will conclude the Social Democrats are in the "opposition" too.—News.

Whoever expected to live long enough to see "our Dave" crawl? The Social Democrats had him foul.—Free Press.

Evidently Mr. Rose realizes that Candidate Tuttle is a very clever talker too.—News.

The candidates for aldermen in the Fourth ward are Nels Jensen and N. F. Peterson.

Palliative Programmes and the Social Revolution.

I was surprised to see that report from Coventry in last week's Justice, in which Comrade Atkins expresses doubt whether any permanent benefit would accrue to the workers if the whole of our "palliative" programme were carried into effect. I rubbed my eyes. Did I read that right? What were the reasons about? Surely there must be a mistake somewhere. Here have we all for the past eighteen years or so been preaching the Social Revolution, and advocating these practical measures as something which was not only practicable; not only capable of being carried into effect at the present time, and calculated to immediately improve the condition of the workers, but also as stepping-stones to that revolution for which we were working.

And now Atkins tells us that we have all been wrong; that the whole thing is a good deal more complicated than we have in a vain show; and that we must go straight for the revolution without any such intermediate steps as are set forth in this programme of ours. None of these measures are of any use. Well, let us consider one or two of them and see. Take the question of a universal eight-hour day, for instance. I rather fancy Atkins would have a difficulty in persuading the workmen at the T. C. P. or any other place in which the forty-eight-hour week is in vogue that they would be just as well off if they went back to the fifty-four-hour week. Even the concession of one hour a week to the textile operatives in the new factory act is regarded as a boon by them, and it surely must mean some advantage to them, seeing that their masters have protested so strongly against it, and have even described it as an act of spoliation and robbery.

But the slight advantage which a few workers here and there have gained by such reductions is as nothing compared to what would be effected by the enactment of a general eight-hour law. It would mean additional leisure for the workers, and increased opportunities for employment for those out of work. But, friend Atkins may object, these advantages would not be "permanent." If it comes to that, nothing is permanent. Everything is in a state of evolution. The whole of the life of a workman is a process of evolution. The advantage of shorter hours of labor would be speedily overcome by the increasing efficiency of machinery, and the resulting unemployment. But the advantage of increased leisure remains as a permanent one, even in that case. Moreover, this improvement of mechanical appliances is in itself an advantage, as making for further economic development.

Higher wages, shorter hours, better conditions of life for the workers generally, all make for the more speedy realization of the revolution, as they force the capitalist to employ a larger number of workers. Cheapness on the economic development. Cheapness of labor is itself an obstacle in the way of social progress. The more the capitalist pays for his labor, the more he is forced to improve his machinery, and the more he is forced to employ a larger number of workers. The more the capitalist pays for his labor, the more he is forced to improve his machinery, and the more he is forced to employ a larger number of workers.

Then, again, there are innumerable advantages into which machinery does not directly enter, in which the hours of labor are longest, and in which the reduction of those hours would not be counterbalanced by any other advantage. The class war must be our political platform and 'revolution' our watchword. And what is to be the force and instrument for waging this war? Evidently a class-conscious proletarian party. And what are the means necessary for the formation of such a party? Evidently, once more, education and organization. But education is a "palliative" and we will have no palliatives!

Take another "palliative"—free education and free maintenance. Does Comrade Atkins prefer to maintain that these would confer no permanent good on the people at large? For my part, I cannot conceive of anything more calculated to do so, or of anything more important at the present time as a means towards our ultimate end. What is that ultimate end? As Atkins says: "The abolition of individual ownership of means of life, and the establishment of social ownership." And this end is to be achieved by a strenuous and intelligent waging of the class war by the proletariat. "The class war must be our political platform and 'revolution' our watchword." And what is to be the force and instrument for waging this war? Evidently a class-conscious proletarian party. And what are the means necessary for the formation of such a party? Evidently, once more, education and organization. But education is a "palliative" and we will have no palliatives!

If I am not mistaken, Comrade Atkins has had some little experience of proletarian work. He has seen what has been the greatest obstacle to the promulgation of Socialist ideas. If his experience has been the same as that of others he would be bound to admit that he has found the greatest obstacles to be the ignorance and apathy of the people themselves; ignorance and apathy arising in the mass from the very conditions we are trying to remove, from the physical, mental and moral degradation of the people. What are we to do, then, to organize and educate our proletarian party? It seems to me that we have to work to counteract an evil by the use of the very thing which is the cause of it. We have to use the existing evils, in order to lift the people out of their present physical, mental and moral degradation. Let us get the children out of the slums of our great cities into good schools in the country, where they will have the advantage of fresh air, good food and a sound education. That is not the revolution, certainly not, but it is a stepping stone toward it.

If Comrade Atkins objects that the present possessing class is not likely thus to assist us on the road to revolution, and that it would be just as easy to go for the whole hog at once as for any of these intermediate measures, I can only say that I agree with going for the whole hog, and with never losing sight of the animal; but I also hold that we must neglect no means for helping us on the road, must make all we can get by the way, and that experience teaches that the possessing class can be forced for quite other reasons than our own to make concessions which are of advantage to us.

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age to us. Take our factory legislation, for instance.

I know it is well sometimes to quote authorities. What does Marx say on this point? In his preface to the first volume of "Capital," he says: "Apart from higher motives, therefore, their own most important interests dictate to the classes that are for the moment the ruling ones, the removal of all legally removable hindrances to the free development of the working class. For this reason, as well as others, I have given so large a space in this volume to the history, the details, and the results of English factory legislation. Even when a society has not upon the right track for the discovery of the natural laws of its movement, it can neither clear at a bound, nor remove by legal enactments, the obstacles offered by the successive phases of its normal development. But it can shorten and assuage the birth pangs." That appears to me a pretty clear and definite defense of palliative measures.

Again, in "Value, Price and Profit," a treatise written to refute a foolish argument that the amount of wages is a fixed thing, and therefore no increase of wages can really benefit the workman, as prices must rise in proportion. Marx says: "In their attempts at reducing the working day to its former rational dimensions, or, where they cannot enforce a legal fixation of a normal working day, at checking overwork by a rise of wages, a rise not only in proportion to the surplus time exacted, but in a greater proportion, working men fulfil for a duty to themselves and their race. They only set limits to the tyrannical usurpations of capital. Time is the room of human development. A man who has no free time to dispose of, whose whole lifetime, apart from the mere physical interruptions for sleep, meals and so forth, is absorbed by his labor for the capitalist, is less than a beast of burden. He is a mere machine for producing foreign wealth broken in body and brutalized in mind."

But these limitations of the "tyrannical usurpations of capital," which themselves owe as much to the "day of the workers and their race," are mere palliatives, and are no good. Let us have none of them! Let us rather see the workman sink down into the position in which he becomes "less than a beast of burden," a "mere machine," "broken in body and brutalized in mind." Such broken and brutalized machines, however, are not likely to be good material to organize into a class-conscious party, nor are they likely to make a revolution.

But it appears to me—I may be mistaken, if so I apologize, as I have no wish to misrepresent him—that friend Atkins' antipathy to the palliatives arises from a fear that they may lead to complacency. He says that "no tinkering with reforms should be tolerated," and that Socialists "cannot support under and pretence any portion of either of the political parties of the capitalist class." The logic of that argument is the position taken up by the Anarchists and non-parliamentary Socialists, in giving up political action altogether. There may be some force in that, but I do not think it is an understandable one. Personally I am not particularly enamored of political action, but I do not see that any other is possible, and although it may reasonably be argued that we should leave it alone and go in for propaganda pure and simple, I do not agree with that view. It is not the Social Democratic standpoint. Our formula is the emancipation of the working class through the conquest of political power. But how are we going to conquer political power, as a means to economic emancipation, without taking part in politics? I do not know. And I do not think that we should take part in politics without giving support "under any pretence" to "any portion of either of the political parties of the capitalist class" is to take up an entirely impossible position.

But, friend Atkins, I do not advocate the use of the word "impossibility." I assure him that I do not use it in any offensive sense or as a term of reproach or opprobrium; but to profess to favor political action, and yet to impose such conditions as make political action impossible, is impossible. There is no other world for it. If we go into politics we are bound to give support to one or other party in the state and we are bound in one way or another to tinker with reforms. As a political party we are compelled to declare ourselves on one side or the other on every question which comes up for consideration. Suppose we had a party in the present Parliament, would it, or would it not, have voted on the various measures which have come before that Parliament? Would it have voted for or against the factory act, for instance? If it had voted for it that

would have been giving its support to the ministerial party. If it had voted against it that would have been to support the party in opposition to the government. In either case it would have been "tinkering with reform."

If, on the other hand, our party refused to vote at all, and remained strictly neutral on every measure and on every question, it would even then be giving its passive support to the government of the day, by abstaining from opposition to its proposals, at the same time that it would be demonstrating our own impossibility, and the absurdity of our participation in political action at all. It is quite certain we should demonstrate our impossibility. We should never have a think of voting for our own dates, even if we were foolish enough to put any forward, and we should, moreover, emphatically justify the Anarchist position of abstention from political action altogether.

But consider what would be our position, even as a party outside Parliament, on the lines laid down by Atkins. Are we to have no opinions as a party upon the actual pressing questions of the day? Are we to hold ourselves aloof, as a sect apart, from all these matters? That is not my view of our duty. But if we are not to thus stand aloof, we shall be constantly finding ourselves supporting in one way or another some action or portion of the capitalist political parties. Practically all Socialists have been agreed in their opposition to the South African war, for instance. But in public and actively opposing the war policy of the government we were necessarily and inevitably giving support to the political opponents of the government. Even if we had remained indifferent and passive, we should, by our very silence and inactivity, have been giving a certain amount of support to the ministerial party. Yet if our opposition to the war was right, it was equally wrong to stand alone or co-re in co-operation with a section of the Liberal party.

I do not see how, while we are in the world, we can help influencing and being influenced by the circumstances, political and other, of our time. We have to live and act in the present, and with the means which the circumstances of the time provide. We do not make or choose our circumstances, and, therefore, we do not choose the means with which we will work, or the methods we will adopt. Our influence on the future is determined by our work and action in the present. There may be something, but not much, as I think, to be said in favor of abstaining from political action altogether. There is nothing whatever to be said for professing to be in favor of political action under such conditions and limitations as would make political action impossible. As well propose to play football without any ball, and with both hands and legs tied.

Atkins is reported to have "cited cases" (West Ham and others) in which the principles of Socialism had been sunk for political purposes. Poor West Ham! What identities are being laid to thy charge, by trimmers on the one side, and extremists on the other! But suppose there are cases—has there probably are—in West Ham and elsewhere, in which principles have been sunk for political purposes; that is an argument in favor of abandoning political action altogether, on the ground that Social Democrats cannot be trusted in politics for fear they may go wrong—and then what becomes of our formula about the conquest of political power?—but it is no argument in favor of impossibility, of the laying down of conditions which make political action impossible while professing to be in favor of such action.

This impossibilist position, the position taken up by those of our friends who would have us enter into political action under conditions which would make political action impossible, who appear to think that the evolution is to be achieved at a bound, and that it is idle and useless to take the necessary steps of organization and education, is, I think, best illustrated by the story of a Town Council which met to consider the advisability of building a new town hall. "The record of the decisions arrived at read as follows:—

"Resolved, that a new town hall be built.

"Resolved, that the new town hall be erected on the site now occupied by the old town hall.

"Resolved, that the materials of the old town hall be used in the construction of the new town hall.

"Resolved, that the old town hall be not pulled down, but be used for the transaction of business, until the new town hall is built.

"The council then adjourned."

It was time.



Tattler in London Justice.

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JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER, 602 Chestnut St., cor 6th, Milwaukee, Wis.

Subscribers who are not receiving the paper regularly will please notify us. We will then try to ascertain the cause. Those removing from one location to another should also let us know,

Milwaukee Municipal Platform.

Social Democratic Party.

For Mayor.....HOWARD TUTTLE
For Comptroller.....EUGENE H. ROONEY
For Treasurer.....JOHN DOERFLER
For Attorney.....THEODORE BURNEISTER
For Circuit Judge.....NELS ANDERSEN

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture. Those who toll with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interest of property rather than of men, the rights of the toilers, although they are in the great majority, are ignored.

Under present conditions and under whatever form of government the wage-earner without means and without employment, no matter how much he may have produced previously by his toil, is always dependent upon the man with means for opportunity to work for a livelihood.

We hold that by the natural development of society this nation has outgrown the old system of government and must throw it off before our national ideal of a government of the people, for the people and by the people, can be actually secured. Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this in the aim of the Social Democratic party.

In city affairs, we stand for the public ownership of municipal utilities. We are well aware, however, that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, and that, as a rule, no steps can be taken in that direction without an appeal to the state Legislature at Madison.

HYPOCRISY OF OTHER PARTIES.

All high-sounding clamor by other parties in a municipal election is, therefore, simply a dishonest bid for votes, for these parties represent the classes that cannot consistently oppose so-called property rights of any kind. These rights are more sacred to them than the rights of men.

In municipal affairs the Social Democratic party stands also for every radical change that will bring means of production into the hands of the people. It believes in self-government for the city, in a just and equitable taxation, in the consolidation of city and county administration, and in the public control of the food supply in the interests of the public health and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. At the proper time it will demand these and other things.

We call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for existing evils, nor are they necessarily socialistic institutions. They are to be viewed, rather, as needed palliatives, capable of being carried out even under present conditions. Under no circumstances should the working people rest content with municipal improvements which are merely temporary in their nature and must be entirely inadequate. They should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an end of the present system of government for one which shall secure to the people, collectively, the means of production and distribution.

MAINSRING OF CORRUPTION.

The mainspring of corruption in municipal affairs is found in the fact that a few aldermen or officials have it in their power to give away or sell franchises to capitalists, who thereby make millions. The temptation thus afford-

ed our public officials, to try to secure a share in the millions thus given away, is too great for the average man to withstand. If the city would operate its public utilities, the motive and the opportunity for bribery would be gone, even if minor evils and breaches of trust might still exist, owing to the corrupting influence of the capitalist system, which makes money-getting the sole object of life. The Social Democratic party, therefore, objects to more competition in public utilities; more competition means more corruption.

We look upon the contract system as a similar danger. It constantly induces contractors to bribe city officials on the one hand and to exploit their workmen on the other. Furthermore, it is always in the interests of the city that citizens earn decent wages; therefore, instead of the contractors, the labor union ought to be encouraged. The city should stand pledged to employ only union labor, at eight hours a day, and should require the same of all contractors doing city work.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

The money made out of the city by contractors might better go toward the relief of the unemployed; first, by the improvement of the streets; second, by the establishment of public coal and wood yards and a public icehouse. In this climate ice is as necessary in summer as coal is in winter. These necessities should be sold at cost. The city could easily harvest an abundance of ice during the winter months, thereby employing many citizens, who would otherwise have to receive public aid. For it must not be forgotten that the city is now making Milwaukee, 1700 families receive public aid this winter. We realize, that giving work to the unemployed can solve no industrial problem, but it is the least that can be done as a humane duty toward those in distress.

Free education is essential to a high civilization. Free books are as much a part of free education as free teachers and free schoolhouses. The Social Democratic party demands, that books and school utensils be furnished free to all pupils attending the public schools.

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

This naturally leads us to the question of taxes. The report of Tax Commissioner Brown shows that over \$30,000,000 of the property of corporations are not taxed in this city. If these corporations bore their share of taxes figured even at the present valuation—the taxes of all citizens could be reduced 20 per cent. and there would still be over a million and a quarter more every year in the city treasury which could be used for public improvements of all kinds.

FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands a reduction of the food taxes by the city. At the present time, many a disease, and even epidemics, get their origin from the fact that poor people shrink from consulting a physician because of the expense, until it is too late.

While we realize that pauperism and prostitution are the legitimate outgrowth of the present system, which submerges the lower stratum of the proletariat, it is well known that certain wealthy citizens derive profit from degradation through the rent of old rookeries, which are a menace both to public morals and the public health. We demand that all slum property be condemned and the ground cleared by the public authorities, and that, where advisable, the spaces so cleared be devoted to open air gymnasiums or for park purposes.

Overproduction.

There are billions of dollars' worth of unused goods in the United States, and there are millions of working people in the United States who are in need of the unused goods. The working people cannot get the unused goods, because they are held by members of a class that does no productive work. This non-productive class, that lives by taking what others make, is endeavoring to sell the unused goods to foreigners. They say they must sell the unused goods to foreigners, so that working people in the United States can have work to earn wages.

If there was no class living off the working people of the United States, there would be no goods unused while anyone who had need of them was left unsupplied. The class who do no useful work are dogs in the manger. They cannot use the goods themselves, and they will not let the working people who made the goods use them.—The New Era.

A cowardly boaster and an ignoramus besides is the present mayor of Milwaukee, David S. Rose.

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One slightly used Upright, \$90.00.
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THEO. SCHELLE,

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Good Reliable Workmen's Watches at \$4.75, \$6.50, \$10.00.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE—

State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, ss.—In the Matter of the Estate of John W. Wanner, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Wanner, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Richard Elmer by this Court.

It is Ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1922, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said John Wanner, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is Further Ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said John Wanner, deceased, be and the same are hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said John Wanner, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1922.
By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

Richard Elmer, Administrator of said Estate.

JEFFRIES lawful slot punching machines; big, quick money-makers; \$15 to \$40 easily made; price \$24. PUNCHING MACHINE CO., 601 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday in each month at 836 North Water street. Chris. Westphal, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Monday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hanger, secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS on the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 431 holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p.m.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at John Heyman's, 453 Eleventh street. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Babin Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec. 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS second and fourth Tuesday at 867 Kinzie avenue. W. Schwab, secretary, 801 Hilbert street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clark street. Mary Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday in August Bressler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Melner's Hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Hain, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at Kater's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaech's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concordia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Maeller's hall, corner 1/2 twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twenty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at Kater's hall, corner Fourth street. Eugene H. Rooney, secretary; John Doerfler, treasurer, 701 Winnebago street.

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Social Democrats, Attention!

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Report Names to 64 State Street.

GENERAL NOTES.

The movement to amalgamate the Socialist factions in England over the heads of stubborn leaders is steadily growing.

Germany.—In Pinnerberg the Socialists scored their first victory; in Buxtehude two candidates won, and in Biber three new seats were added to the eight already under control.

Elkhart, Ind., Socialists have nominated the following city ticket: Mayor, Dr. George E. Zinner; clerk, W. N. Shaw; treasurer, Adam Long; city judge, J. Vanilburg; water works trustees, T. M. Baker, H. A. Hartzell and J. A. Wertz.

Trade unionists in Marion, Elwood, Alexandria, Muncie and other towns in the Indiana glass belt have left the old parties and nominated tickets of their own or are acting with the Socialist party in the municipal campaign.

School election held in Dubuque, Ia., resulted: Rep-Dem fusion ticket, 332; Socialist party, 154. In the Seattle city election the Socialists increased their vote from 96 to 312. In Peckskill, N. Y., the result was: Republicans, 609; Socialist party, 244; Democrats, 204.

Great preparations are going forward in France for the forthcoming election. All parties are vindictively fighting the Socialists, the Nationalists and Mounchists especially so. Some of them are gaining strength despite the fact that there is a slight division among the leaders.

Carey and MacCartney, the two Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature who made a bitter fight against the official extension of an invitation to Prince Heinrich to visit the state house, are being deluged with letters from all over the state and country congratulating them on their fight against snobbery and drunkenness.

The threat of the government of Belgium to grant woman suffrage to women with the expectation of keeping the Socialists out of power will hardly be realized. The government leaders are divided on the question. Some of them are not sure that their hopes would turn out as they would wish. Meanwhile the labor men are hammering away for the right to vote on an equality with the capitalists, and a universal strike to enforce their demands may break out at any time. The workingmen want to put men from their own ranks into the legislative and administrative offices.

To Those Having Tickets.

All friends and comrades having fair tickets in hand are urgently requested to return or pay for them not later than April 10. This is positively necessary in order that the drawing for prizes on admission tickets may take place April 12. It is hoped that everyone will give the matter attention and enable the committee to close up the fair accounts.

Sale of Fair Tickets.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,023.50
J. Kuegel, City	1.20
G. Froelich, City	1.20
G. Morris, City	1.20
M. Hoffmann, City	1.20
J. Sommerfeld, City	1.20
M. Heilmann, City	1.20
Mr. Fellen, City	1.20
Max Ulms, City	.40
E. Tolleson, City	.40
Palmer Union Bld. City	5.00
Geo. Hermann, City	.40
Mrs. Peters, City	2.00
S. Kowalski, Sec. Tailors Union	4.80
M. M. Weller, City	1.20
Robt. Ballstetter, City	1.00
J. L. Reiss, City	.70
Joe Knosch, City	.40
Alb. Knisch, City	.40
Wm. Grassie, City	.20
Paul Koth, Elizabeth, N. J.	1.20
B. Brennan, Chicago, Ill.	1.20
J. A. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	1.20
F. Rodgers, Chicago	1.20
John Cusick, Lynn, Mass.	.20
Boy Fredrick, Spokane, Wash.	2.80
I. Wroblewski, Chicago	2.10
Chas. Nettman, Shelbygan, Wis.	1.20
H. Hanch, Alameda, Cal.	.70
Hilmar Heiler, City	.40
H. Muller, City	.40
M. Wolf, City	.40
B. Mutsek, City	.30
F. Liaka, City	.40
H. Ladwig, City	.40
J. Ockerlinder, City	.40
M. Zuroster, City	.20
W. Lachman, City	.10
Mr. Zimmermann, Clarksville, Calif.	1.20
Total amount	\$1,064.24

Great Scott! And if Mayor Rose hadn't become a resident of Milwaukee, would we have had no new bridges?

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting of the Federated Trades Council Wednesday, March 19, 1922.

The meeting was called to order at the regular hour by the corresponding secretary.

Delegate F. E. Neumann of Typographers Union No. 23 was elected chairman for the evening, and Delegate James Sheehan of Cigar-makers' Union No. 25 vice-chairman.

The roll call showed all the officers present.

On motion the roll call of organizations was dispensed with.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Credentials for delegates from three labor organizations were presented, and being favorably reported on by the committee on organization and credentials.

The same were on motion received and the new delegates obligated and seated.

Mr. Strauss, representing the Ladies' Cigar-makers' Union of New York, was granted the privilege of the floor, under suspension of the rules, and addressed the delegates on the importance of getting the wires, daughters and sweethearts of organized workmen to demand label garments when purchasing wearing apparel. At the conclusion of Brother Strauss' address the chair announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the amendment to section IX, article IX, of the constitution.

The secretary read the proposed amendment, as follows:

"Strike out all of section IX of article IX of the constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Section IX. The Building Trades Council of Milwaukee and vicinity shall constitute the Building Trades Section of the Federated Trades Council, and all unions affiliated with said Building Trades Council shall be also affiliated with the Federated Trades Council."

It was moved, seconded and carried that the committee on amalgamation be heard from before a vote on the question was taken.

Comrade Fred Brockhausen of the committee thereupon stated that the committee had met with the committee from the Building Trades Council on or about the 14th of March, received and heard from before a vote on the question was taken.

Following Comrade Brockhausen, Comrade Gus Esche, also a member of the committee, stated that the representatives of the Building Trades Council had declined a willingness to have the council considered the Building Trades Section, provided their present working ends would continue to be recognized.

Thereupon a number of delegates raised points questioning the honesty of the minutes of the Building Trades Council, during which the reading of the contract between the Federated Trades Council and the Brewers' Association was called for, and the contract was read by the business agent.

Following this a motion was made and seconded that the amendment be laid on the table.

The chair ruled the motion out of order on constitutional grounds, and appointed Delegates Hoppe, Nickolans and Watkins as tellers to canvass the vote on the amendment.

In the interim the organization committee reported that an effort to revive the General Workers' Union had resulted in the organization of a new body, comprising about forty members, with good prospects of continual and rapid accessions. The committee also recommended the adoption of the resolution denouncing the sum of \$25 to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic party, as introduced at the previous regular meeting.

On motion, the report of the organization committee was accepted and the recommendation relegated to its regular course.

The special committee, appointed at a previous meeting, to secure bids for a park for the coming Labor day celebration reported that Schlitz park could be secured on the same terms as last year, and that a sealed bid from the manager of Pabst park was in its hands, which it desired the secretary to read. The request of the committee being complied with the committee ventured to recommend that the bid of the manager of Pabst park be accepted, and backed up its recommendation by sundry weighty reasons.

A motion was thereupon made, seconded and carried that the recommendation of the committee be accepted.

After having Grand avenue bridge built by non-union workers, Mayor Rose has the gall to go round making speeches at unionized factories.

After the meeting the committee adjourned. VERITAS.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, endorsing the "Union Store," 944 Kinzie avenue, as the friend of organized labor, and that circulars stating the fact be printed and sent to affiliated unions.

After some routine business, the council adjourned. VERITAS.

After having Grand avenue bridge built by non-union workers, Mayor Rose has the gall to go round making speeches at unionized factories.